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31. NEW RECORD OF PLANTS FROM ORISSA — II

Orissa is rich in plant wealth. The state has 13 districts. Koraput district, a part of the Eastern Ghats, lies on the border of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Haines (1921-25), a pioneer explorer, collected very few plants from this district, though it is floristically rich. Later on, Mooney (1950) wrote on plants collected mostly from Western Orissa. During an ethnobotanical survey, the author collected some plants from this district. On comparison with the literature, and the specimens available at the Central National Herbarium (CAL), 3 taxa turned out to be new records for Orissa. Correct nomenclature, brief diagnostic characters, phenology, collection site, field numbers and notes on the ecology and distribution of these taxa have been recorded.

Stachytarpheta dichotoma (Ruiz & Pav.) Vahl Enum. pl. 1: 207, 1804; forma *albiflora* (Moldenke) Moldenke, *Phytologia* 28: 102, 1974; Moldenke in Dass. and Fosb., *Fl. Ceylon* 4: 264, 1983; *Stachytarpheta australis* forma *albiflora* Moldenke, *Phytologia* 3:63, 1949; *Verbena dichotoma* Ruiz & Pav., *Fl. Peru and Chil.* 1:23, pl. 34b, 1798.

Family: Verbenaceae.

Annuals; branches dichotomous, obtusely tetragonal, light grey; branchlets densely pubescent. Leaves opposite, decussate; leaf blades membranous, elliptic to ovate, acute, serrate along the margins, 1.5-6 cm long, 1-3

cm wide. Spikes terminal, slender, flaccid, 5-10 cm long, many flowered, black after drying. Corolla hypocrateriformis, white. Filaments white. Styles included, white.

Fl. & Fr.: May-December.

Specimen examined: Similguda (Koraput), coll. H.N. Subudhi, 8454

Remarks: Commonly grows along the road side; has white flowers.

Distribution: Jamaica, Brazil, Argentina, Sri Lanka, Malaya.

Ipomoea indica (Burm.) Merrill

Int. Rump. Herb. Amb. 495, 1917; Fosberg, *Micronesica* 2: 151, 1967; et in *Bot. Notiser* 129: 35-38, 1976; Bhandari. *Fl. Ind. Desert.* 228, f. 90, 1990; *Convolvulus indicus* Burm. in Rumph. Herb. Amb. Index Universalis, 7: 6, 1755; *Ipomoea congesta* R.Br., Prod. 485, 1810; Van Ooststr., *Fl. Mal.* 4: 465, 1953.

Family: Convolvulaceae.

Twining, sometimes rooting at nodes, densely pilose. Leaves broadly ovate to orbicular, entire, 5-12 x 3-5 cm, cordate at base, shortly acuminate; petioles 2-15 cm long. Retrosely hairy. Inflorescence axillary peduncle, more or less retrosely pilose. Flowers in umbellate cymes; pedicels 2-8 mm long. Sepals herbaceous, 10-20 cm long. Corolla funnel shaped, glabrous, bright blue. Stamen and style included, with hairs at base. Ovary glabrous.

Fl.-Fr.: June-October.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Specimen examined: Similguda (Koraput), coll. H.N. Subudhi, 9597.

Remarks: Grows in wasteland and along road sides.

Distribution: Circumtropical

Illustration: Bhandari, Fl. Ind. Desert. 228. f.90, 1990.

Cyanotis arachnoidea

C.B. Clarke in A & C.DC.

Monogr. Phan. 3:250, 1881; Matthew, Fl. Tam. Carn. 3:1661, 1983; *Cyanotis pilosa* (auct. non. Roem. & Sch.) Wight. Icon. Pl. Indo. Orient. t. 2083, 1853.

Family: Commelinaceae.

Semiprostrate herbs. Stems cottony or cobwebby. Leaves lanceolate, chartaceous, cobwebby; base obtuse; margin entire; apex rounded. Cymes terminal or axillary, 2-5 in clusters. Corolla blue. Stamens 6; filaments with hairs, yellow; anthers oblong. Ovary pilose.

Fl.-Fr.: June-September.

Distribution: Indian peninsula, Sri Lanka.

Remarks: Grows on rocky hills and in stone crevices.

Specimen examined: Similguda (Koraput) coll. H.N. Subudhi. 8464.

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H.N. SUBUDHI*

B.P. CHOUDHURY

B.C. ACHARYA

*P.G. Department of Botany,
Utkal University,
Bhubaneswar 751 004, Orissa, India.*

**Present Address:
Crop Improvement Division,
Central Rice Research Institute, (ICAR),
Cuttack 753 006, Orissa, India.*

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